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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/685,419	10/10/2000	Guojun Zhou	042390.P9908	5003

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BLAKELY SOKOLOFF TAYLOR & ZAFMAN
12400 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD, SEVENTH FLOOR
LOS ANGELES, CA 90025

EXAMINER

AZAD, ABUL K

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2654

DATE MAILED: 05/05/2004

19

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/685,419

Applicant(s)

ZHOU, GUOJUN

Examiner

ABUL K. AZAD

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 March 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3,5,7-13,15,17,19-27,29,30,32,33,35 and 39-42 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3,5,7-13,15,17,19-27,29,30,32,33,35 and 39-42 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. This action is in response to the communication filed on March 22, 2004.
2. Claims 1, 3, 5, 7-13, 15, 17, 19-27, 29, 30, 32, 33, 35, 39-42 are pending in this action. Claims 1, 13, 25 and 33 have been amended. Claims 2, 4, 6, 14, 16, 18, 28, 31, 34 and 36-38 have been canceled. Claims 39-42 have been newly added.
3. The applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 3, 5, 7-13, 15, 17, 19-27, 29, 30, 32, 33, 35, 39-42 have been fully considered but they are not deemed to be persuasive. For examiner's response to the applicant's arguments or comments, see the detailed discussion in the Response to the Arguments section.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.
5. Claims 1, 3, 5, 7-10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 19-22, 25-27, 29-30, 33, 35 and 39-42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Junqua et al. (US 6,324,512) in view of Cohen et al. (EP 1 014 277) further in view of Nosohara (EP 0 838 765).

As per claim 1, Junqua teaches, "a method of interfacing to a system comprising"

"receiving speech input data from a user" (col. 2, lines 52-61, user's spoken instruction);

"converting the speech input data into a first text in the identified language by recognizing the user's speech in the speech input data based at least in part on the language identifier" (col. 2, lines 52-61, reads on "the user spoken instructions are converted into text by speech recognizer");

"parsing the first text to extract keywords" (col. 2, lines 52-61, parser);

"using the keywords as a command to an application" (col. 3, lines 9-17, reads on "if the use's instruction is sufficiently refined to constitute a command, the unified access controller sends a control command to the digital tuner");

"receiving results to the command" (col. 3, lines 1-31, reply as the results);

"converting the results into a second text with a prosodic pattern according to the identified language spoken by the user; and rendering the second text for perception by the user" (col. 3, lines 1-17, reads on "converts text queries into synthesized speech", text to speech conversion inherently involves a prosodic pattern).

Junqua does not explicitly teach, automatically summarizing the result. It is well-known in the art that automatically summarizing the results as acknowledges by the applicant at page 9, lines 9-16. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to automatically summarize the search results because one ordinary skill would readily recognized that would provide a easy understandable summarized search results instead of providing whole content of search results for users conveniences.

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Junqua does not teach, "identifying a language spoken by the user from the speech input data". However, Cohen teaches, "identifying a language spoken by the user from the speech input data" (col. 3, line 56 to col.8, language recognition/identification). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to identify a language spoken by user as teaches by Cohen so that a language identification is achieved for enhancing the speech recognition process from a plurality of languages.

Junqua and Cohen do not teaches: "automatically translating the keywords into a plurality of automatically selected languages other than the identified language and using the translated keywords a search query to a search engine."

However, Nosohara teaches, "translating the keywords into a plurality of automatically selected languages other than the identified language and using the translated keywords a search query to a search engine, wherein the results comprises search results from the search engine operating on the search query" (col. 3, lines 6-22, reads on "translate the keyword input by searcher into another language used in the document to be searched"). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use Nosohara's teaching so that optimum search result is obtained from a verity of database using translation of the keyword.

As per claims 13, 15 and 25-26, they are interpreted and thus rejected for the same reasons set forth in the rejection of claims 1 and 3.

As per claim 3, Junqua teaches, "rendering comprises converting the second text into speech and rendering the speech to the user" (col. 3, lines 1-31, reads on "the

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unified access controller then sends a text message (second text) to the speech synthesizer, which, in turn, synthesizes a spoken reply”).

As per claim 5, Junqua teaches, “using the keywords as a search query to at least one search engine, wherein the results comprises search results from the at least one search engine operating on the search query” (col. 3, lines 1-31).

As per claims 7 and 8, Junqua and Cohen do not teaches: “automatically translating the keywords into a plurality of automatically selected languages other than the identified language and using the translated keywords a search query to a search engine, wherein the results comprises search results from the search engine operating on the search query.”

“automatically translating search result in languages other than the identified language to the identified language”.

However, Nosohara teaches, “translating the keywords into a plurality of automatically selected languages other than the identified language and using the translated keywords a search query to a search engine, wherein the results comprises search results from the search engine operating on the search query” (col. 3, lines 6-22, reads on “translate the keyword input by searcher into another language used in the document to be searched”);

“translating search result in languages other than the identified language to the identified language” (col. 3, lines 6-22; translate the documents stored in the search result storage means to the designated language).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use Nosohara's teaching so that optimum search result is obtained from a verity of database using translation of the keyword.

As per claims 19, 20 and 27, they are interpreted and thus rejected for the same reasons set forth in the rejection of claims 7 and 8 above.

As per claim 9, Junqua teaches, "the application comprises a web browser" (web browser is inherent because here uses TCP/IP protocols for Internet access, see at col. 3, lines 41-48).

As per claim 10, Junqua teaches, "wherein the web browser interfaces with a search engine and command comprises a search query" (col. 3, lines 1-48, queries).

As per claims 17, 21-22 and 29-30, they are interpreted and thus rejected for the same reasons set forth in the rejection of claims 5 and 9-10.

As per claim 12 and 24, Junqua teaches, "wherein the speech comprises conversational speech" (col. 4, lines 35-51, here uses a natural language as conversational speech).

As per claim 33 and 35, they are interpreted and thus rejected for the same reasons set forth in the rejection of claim 36.

As per claims 39-42, Junqua teaches, "wherein the prosodic pattern is capable of making the sencond text sound natural and grammatically correct" (col. 3, lines 1-8).

6. Claims 11, 23 and 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Junqua in view of Cohen as applied to claims 9, 21 and 29 above, and further in view of Well known prior art (MPEP 2144.03).

As per claims 11, 23, and 32, Junqua and Cohen do not teaches, "the web browser interfaces with a shopping web site and command comprises at least one of purchase order and a request for product information". Official Notice is taken on shopping web browser. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use a shopping web browser so that it would be convenient to use shopping web browser using speech command.

Response to Arguments

7. The applicant argues: "Junqua, Cohen or Nosohara, alone or in combination, does not teach or suggest the automatic summarization and prosodic pattern limitations in amended claim 1".

Applicant's arguments with respect to automatic summarization are considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. In text to speech conversion prosodic pattern is inherent.

8. In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, enhance the speech recognition process and optimum search is obtained.

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Contact Information

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to **Abul K. Azad** whose telephone number is **(703) 305-3838**.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, **Richemond Dorvil**, can be reached at **(703) 305-9645**.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner for Patents

P.O. Box 1450

Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Or faxed to:

(703) 872-9314

(For informal or draft communications, please label "PROPOSED" or "DRAFT")

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA, Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to the Technology Center's Customer Service Office at telephone number **(703) 306-0377**.


Abul K. Azad

May 3, 2004